## RAPID TRANSIT IS NOW ASSURED.

The Stewart Bill Unanimously and Expeditiously Passed by the Assembly.

OBSTRUCTERS SPEEDILY DISPOSED OF.

For Once the Force of Public Opinion Proves Too Strong for Lobbyists and Dishonest Legislators.

STILL THERE WERE DANGER SIGNALS

The Law and Its Purport - All Old Sufeguards Retained-The Battery Safe-Protected Thoroughfares.

IN THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS.

Gotham Feels Happy Over the Passage of the Bill and Some of the Shining Lights Express Opinions.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Atrasy N. Y., Jan. 30, 1891.—Rapid transit is an

The bill was passed unanimously by the Assembly to-day. It is now in the hands of the Governor and will undoubtedly be signed within a day or

One man clutched the switch in the Assembly this morning to side track the rapid transitex, press. There was a yell from everybody else, and the side tracker was thrown down an embankment, while the train rolled on to the Governor's room. T. F. Byrnes, of Brocklyn, objected to the imme-

diate passage of the bill when John Connolly called it up. He said he thought it ought to go to the Railroad Committee.

"That's the boldest thing I've seen yet," re-marked Leader McClelland aside.

"The House," shouted Connelly, "can do itself no greater honor than to pass this bill at once." New or never was the time for those enemies of the bill to assert themselves. The republican Sena-tors—Fassett, Erwin, Vedder and Coggeshall—had darkly binted that the "L" road company would never let the bill go through with the Battery protected against them.

Nobody but Barnes said a word. His objection made necessary a motion that the bill be read for the second and third times. Connolly made it. It was carried by a rousing vote, and the Speaker declared the bill to be on its final passage.

There is a rule of the House which says that every bill must have three separate readings on three separate days. This bill had just come from the Senate. To pass it instanter would have been impossible if anybody had raised that point of order. Byrnss did not know enough to raise it.

The roll was called and the bill received the votes of the following eighty-five members, repub-

icars in Italies:

hisars. Arker. Boakes. Blumenthal. Brink. Brown
Exercit. Bash (George H.). Bush (Robert P.). Byrne (W.

ch. Cameron. Chamberlain. Clinian. Conneily.

Conneyroak. Demares. Immessy. Beniston, Days. Bickinson.

Irypolcher. Dunbam. Bundap. Endrew. Fish. Faley. God.

Righer. Gifford. Gliotte. Gorman.

Friedrich. Hitt. Holcomb. Hunting. Johnson. Clierto.

Galmon. H. Sameel., Jones. Kane. Keeler. Kolly.

Cemerky. Karrigan. Ione (H. J.). Lane (O. F.). L'Homme.

Gen. Mathy. Menride. Mettolian., McKenna. McKnight.

Miller. Mitchell. Mod. Norris. Noge. Osborne. Palmer.

Seek. Quackashush. Quijeler. Rice. Riley. Boche. Ryan.

ammiller. Schaaff. Sheffer. Shields. Sohmer Sociation of the Control o

NEW YORK'S REPRESENTATIVES.

It will be noticed that only eleven of the twentyfour Assemblymen from New York city were present and voted for the Rapid Transit bill.

The thirteen who were away were Mexirs. John
Brodsky, C. C. Clarke, Moses Dinkelspiel, Patrick

H. Duffy, Percival Farquhar, W. M. Lawrence, D. F. Martin, M. T. McMahon, Dominick Mullaney, Meyer Stein, "Tim" Sullivan, William Sulzer and Martin, M. T. Mchihon, Dominick Mullaney, Meyer Stein, "Tim" Sullivan, William Sulzer and Colonel Webster.

The delinquents Martin, Stein and Dinkelspiel soon appeared out of breath before the bar of the House and begged to be recorded on the roil call in favor of rapid transit. The Speaker held that their negligence to their duties had taken from them that right, but they went down on the journal as men who would have voted "Aye" had they been present.

who would have voted. Aye had they deen present.

STRANGELY INDIFFERENT.

With the exception of Councily and those who voted with him the New Yorkers, on the point of victory for rapid transit, seemed strangely indifferent. A battle is never won until the last armed for expires or surrenders. Yet every New York Senator and thirteen New York Assemblymen would home last night, leaving about one-third of the city delegation to pass a city bill of supreme importance through a House with a small democratic majority at best, and in the face of ru ors that money would be used to defeat the measure.

Resolutions of censure in the district of every New Yorker absent to-day would not be out of order.

der. Luckily the republicans helped to pass the Rapid ransit bill, and there was no time given for the

The Governor will sign the bill, but will first go over its every word and comma.

The work of comparing the engressed bill with the printed measure was performed by Herald correspondents to-day. No suspicious changes were discovered. The bill before the Governor seems to be all right, and as it will be the most important law, so far as New York city is concerned, that has been enacted in years, a summary of it is worth reading and preserving. It gives vast powers to the Mayor's commission and is going to be a mighty engine for good or evil.

The BAHID TRANSIT LAW.

Now York's new Rapid Transit Law.

Now York's new Rapid Transit law will be called the "Stewart act." Its title reads, "An act to provide rapid transit in cities of over one million in-

habitants." Section I provides that the five Rapid Transit Section I provides that the five Rapid Transit Commissioners appointed by the Mayor since December I, 1890, shall become Commissioners under the act. Any vacancies that occur in the Board may be filled by the Mayor by the appointment of a citizen of the city, who shall belong to the same political party as did the Commissioner whom such appointee succeeds.

stee succeeds.

er section 2 the Comissioners are required twenty days to file an bath of office.

ion 3 says that in thirty days the Rapid it Board must organize, must adopt by-laws sep a record of all meetings, which shall be to public inspection at all reasonable times members are a quorum.

ion 4 defines the duties of the Board. Upon the off the local authorities or upon its own.

Section 4 defines the duties of the Board. Upon request of the local authorities or upon its own motion the Board is directed to determine whether additional rapid transit facilities are needed. It can make any investigation it pleases, and if it concludes that a new system or more roads are needed. It must proceed to determine and establish the route and the general pan of construction. The plan must show the details as to the manner of construction, so as to indicate the axtent to which any street is to be encroached upon and the abutting property affected.

It requires the votes of four out of the five Commissioners to determine and establish such routes and plan of construction.

The route or routes may run over, upon, through and across any street, avenue or lands occupied by public buildings shall be encroached upon in any manner. Tunnels, however, can be built under tham.

The railways can also go through blocks between streets or avenues, or partly over, under, upon, through and across any streets and avenues and lauds, and partly through blocks between streets

or avenues.
In other words, the commission can lay out any sort of a system of rapid transit it deems best, be it under ground, overhead, through blocks, elevated or viaduct road, or a combination of all

FIGURETED THOROUGHFARES.

Fifth avenue is protected, and no elevated tailway can be built on Broadway south of Thirty-third street, nor on Madison avenue, nor "except to cross the same" unon Second avenue below Twonty-third street. Nassau street, Printing House square, south of Frankfort street: Fark row, south of Tryon row; Broad street and Wall street. CONDITIONS.

city, the Commissioners must submit plans and conclusions to the Common Council.

The Aldermen are required to not within four wheks. The adoption of a resolution approving the plans and conclusions requires a majority vote and the Mayor's approval. If the Mayor refuses to approve the resolution can be passed over his head by a two-thirds vote.

Having obtained the approval of the local authorities for their plans, the Rapid Transit Commissioners are obliged to obtain the consent of the property owners along the line of the routes. If the consents are not given the Commissioners can apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of three other Commissioners, who shall determine after a hearing whether the railway ought to be constructed.

arter a nearing whether the railway ought to be constructed.
Section 6 says that "When the consents of the local authorities and the property owners, or in itsu thereof the authorization of the Suprems Court Commissioners, shall have been obtained, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners shall at once proceed to propare detailed plans and specifications for the construction of such rapid transit railroad."

road."

The plans and specifications must show "all devices and appurtenances necessary to secure the greatest efficiency, public convenience and safety."

They must show, besides every part of the road and all sidings, switches and similar appurtenances.

nances.

The work of construction must be under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. All expense of this kind must be borne by the rail-

All expense of this kind must be borne by the railway company.

THE FRANCHISE AT AUCTION.

THE RAPID Transit Commission, with the approved plans and the consent of property owners, has now a franchise which must be sold at auction for the benefit of the city. The terms and conditions of the sale are entirely in the control of the commission. It moreover retains the power of supervision of the construction of the railways, and appoints engineers who are to inspect the work for the city at the company's expense.

The company that successfully bids for the rapid transit route must deposit with the Comptroller whatever sum the Commissioners may deem to be a sufficient guarantee of full compliance with the terms of the sale. The Board, at its own option, can declare this sum forfeited if there is the slightest irregularity in the incorporation of the company in its subsequent acts.

The franchise can be at once resold, and no process of law can the it up. Suits brought by the commission to forfeit franchises because a company falled to begin or finish the construction within the time set are made preferred cases in all courts.

No bid can be accepted except by a vote of four

courts.

No bid can be accepted except by a vote of four Commissioners; all sales must be for a definite term of years; no franchise can be sold out and out; it reverts sooner or later to the city, and must

out; it reverts sooner or later to the city, and must be bid for as before.

The expenses of the Rapid Transit Commission are to be paid for by the city, but the Supreme Court will fix the pay of the Commissioners, and the amount is to be paid by the company purchasing each franchise.

REQUISITE PRISONNEL OF A CORPORATION.

Section No. Il provides that a copperation, to enjoy a franchise under the act, must be created by not less than two hundred and fifty persons. They must sign articles containing any clauses the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners may deem requisite. The articles must be approved by four commissioners. Then public subscription books must be opened and when the full amount of capital stock is subscribed by not less than fifty persons the Board shall call a meeting for organization. There must be thirteen directors chosen, and each director must own one hundred shares of stock.

and each director must own one hundred shares of shock.

PERMANENCY OF THE BOUTE.

After the full organization of a company the Commissioners can authorize no change in the plans that will after the route of the railway or be inconsistent with the general plan.

The rest of the act up to section No. 32 is taken up with minor provisions as to the duties and Habilities of the company that obtains a franchise. Its trains must be run regularly, its employes uniformed, it must carry the mails and it can put persons off the cars for not paying their fares.

Section No. 32 is famous. It allows any railroad company actually operating a road wholly as are the "L" roads) or in part (as is the Central road) within the city, to extend its lines by "the concurrent vote of all the members of the Board of Rapid Transit."

within the city, to extend its lines by "the concurrent vote of all the members of the Board of Rapid Transit."

The Commissioners may authorize such railway companies to lay an additional track or tracks on, above, under or contiguous to a portion or the whole of the route or routes of its railways, and to require terminal or bother facilities necessary for the accommodation of the travelling public, on any street or place, "except the place now known as Battery Park." This renders it impossible for the "L" to put its loop on the Battery. If it gets the unanimous consent of the commission to lay a third track in any of its roads it must in the same section "obtain consent of the commission to lay a third track in any of its roads it must in the same section "obtain consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded thereon and the consent also of the local authorities."

There is a lot of logal verblage in the sections up to 35, which, boiled down, means that the rights of any company now in existence are not impaired by the law; but if such companies get in the way of the Commissioners they must prove their rights in the courts at once. The rotten old cable scheme got that much foothold in the bill, and no more. The Court of Appeals has already held that the cable company never had a charter, and it's little good the foothold will give the defunct concern.

The only kind of a road the liapid Transit Commissioners cannot authorize is a street surface road. A company formed under the sect cannot use the tracks of any horse railway, nor can any surface road be built by it.

The object and scope of the law is to enable New York to get the benefit of the labors of five highly qualified citizens, who will be well paid to carefully consider all the plans for the rapid transit, and who must unanimously agree upon a system. All the old safeguards are retained. Nothing can be done without the consent of the local authorities and property owners. Additional safeguards appear in the provisions governing t

for the franchises, the resale of the franchises and for the tranchises, the resals of the tranchises and the supervision or the work of construction.

It is an excellent bill, and when the Governor signs it, to-morrow or on Monday, New York will have occasion to rejoice. Public sentiment has again proved too strong for the politicians and boodlers in the Legislature.

"Tom" Platt has been railroaded to at least temporary obscurity, and opposing rapid transt did it.

ALL FOR RAPID TRANSIT. EVERYBODY IS GLAD THE BILL HAS PASSED

THE A-SEMBLY. If there was anyhody in New York vesterday who wasn't glad that the Rapid Transit bill had passed the Assembly that individual kept his opinions to himself. Apparently everybody was gratified. Commissioner Eugene L. Bushe told me yesterday that as the passage of the bill opened a free

path before the Commissioners they would be able to go ahead and lend all their energies to grappling with the great task assigned to them. "I am very glad the bill has passed," said ex-Congressman O. B. Potter, who was a member of the previous Rapid Transit Commission, "although

the previous kapid Transit Commission, "atthough I have not followed its provisions very carefully. But it is something to rejoice over that it renders rapid transit possible. For many years that has been the greatest need of New York, and the lack of it has seriously interfered with its develop-

of it has seriously interfered with its development."

"I don't know much about the bill," said Comptroller Myers. "None of us have had a chance to read it through. But I am heartily in favor of anything that will let us go aboad and build a ravid transit road of some sort. Therefore, I am glad that the bill has passed."

"I am delighted to hear that the bill has gone through the assembly," said ex-Judge Horace Russell, "and am particularly pleased that the provisions have been retained in it which admit of the improvement of existing facilities. It will take some years to develop any other system of rapid transit, and meanwhile there is no reason why we should not make the best of what we've got."

"It is the best piece of legislation the Legislature has chacted for New York in many a lorg year." was the comment of Commissioner of Accounts Holahau.

"It makes possible the realization of the wish that every particule New Yorker has been hanker-

counts Holahau.

"It makes possible the realization of the wish that every patriotic New Yorker has been hankering for for many years," said Commissioner of Accounts Earlier.

"I'll tell you what the

mis Earker.
Pil tell you what I think of the bill," said ex-mry Clerk Keenan; "it means hurrab for rapid usit!" and it means that Tammany is on the side of the people."

The Hapid Transit League will meet to-night in the rooms of the Hariem Democratic League, when the appointments on the League will be made by President Jordan L. Mott.

DOINGS OF OUR LEGISLATORS.

THE COUNSEL TO INVESTIGATE THE FOREST COMMISSION-THE SALE OF WARD'S ISLA D.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. ALBANY. N. Y., Jan. 30, 1891 .- The trouble over the selection of counsel by the Assembly committee that will investigate the Forest Commission s over. Mr. C. S. Adams, of Utica, is the man. The Albany lumber ring did not want him. They said, "Anybody but Adams." The committee re

olied, "It shall be Adams and nobody sise." They will get to work on Wednesday night, when the HERALD charges as to the Adirondack conspiracy, the capture of Forest Commissioner Basselin by the lumber ring and the prevalence of dry

ot in the commission will be taken. In a report to the Senate to-day the Finance Committee recommended that the State land of Ward's Island formerly used by the Emigration Commission be sold to the United States govern-Twenty-third street, Nassau street, Printing House square, south of Frankfort street; Park row, south of Tryon row; Broad street and Wall street.

CONDITIONS,

Now, having by a vote of four out of five decided upon the best plan of rapid transit for the immigrants on arrival. After the Commissioners'

debts are paid \$1,141,820 01 should be returned to the State Treasury in repayment of the general tax levied during the suspension of the per capita tax upon immigrants. Then \$104,377 88 should be used to pay claims of counties of institutions for caring for sick and disabled immigrants. The balance should go to the National Treasury.

There are many persons in New York who say that the federal government should buy Ward's Island, because on Ellis Island it has not the room nor the facilities for caring for sick immigrants.

In the Assembly the Senate resolution favoring the passage of Congressman Flower's resolution to investigate the postal facilities of New York was received and passed.

The following bills were passed:—

Mr. Taylor's bill granting the permission of the State of New York to the acquisition of land in Newburg by the United States for the erection of a post office.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably Mr. Saxton's bill reducing the number of inspectors of elections outside of New York and Brooklyn from five to three.

Mr. Hittsaid that masmuch as elections would

elections outside of New York and Brooklyn from five to three.

Mr. Hitt said that masmuch as elections would take place in thirteen counties of the State on the loth of Kebruary, it was absolutely necessary that this bill should pass at once, and on his motion the bill was immediately passed.

The following bills were introduced:—
By Mr. Connoilly—Regulating the formation and management of co-operative savings and loan associations.

ciations.

By Mr. R. P. Bush—Providing for the registration of plumbers and the supervision of the ventilation

of plumbers and the supervision of the ventuation of buildings.

By Mr. Peck—Amending the charter of Cortland relative to the Fire Department.

By Mr. Earl—Freviding for the application and distribution of receipts from premiums collected from foreign insurance companies in the town of Fiatbush, Kings county.

The SUNDAY HERALD will publish portraits and sketches of the legislators DEMAREST'S CASE ADJOURNED.

NYACE, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1891,-The Rockland County Grand Jury, after considering the case of Assembly man Frank P. Demarest all day, adjourned last night until February 11, presumably to allow time to search for missing papers necessary to a full in-vestigation of the case.

MRS. LORD IS WANTED BADLY.

CHICAGO MERCHANTS TRUSTED HER WITH MUCH MERCHANDISE AND SHE IS GONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,] Chicago, Jan. 30, 1891.—Pretty Mrs. of Miss Lord is wanted by Mayo & Groff, jewellers; Marshail, Field & Co. and James H. Walker & Co., dry goods merchants, and other business men here. It was her practice to trade at these places until she beher practice to trade at these places until she be-came well acquainted, paying cash for everything she purchased. Then she ran up big bills, and those she neglected to pay, and the police don't know where to find her. She got a diamond valued at \$1,000 from Mayo & Groff, for which she ciddn't pay, and was allowed to take it home. She hasn't been seen since. At Marshall, Field & Co.'s there is \$2,500 standing against her name, and at J. H. Walker & Co.'s \$2,300. She has made about \$15,000 in the nast two months.

Walker & Co.'s \$2,300. She has made about \$15,000 in the past two months.

It is supposed she is in New York now, the police having ascertained that she had been working there previous to coming to Chicago. The most determined efforts to find the woman's residence failed. It was ascertained that she had lived on Prairie avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, having moved from there to a house on Woodlawn avenue, but when the police arrived at the latter place they found she had not been seen for some days.

days.

Mrs. or Miss Lord is a handsome young woman, with innocent blue eyes and curling blond hair, who had a seductive way of talking not to be resisted by the uncreants with whom she came in contact. That she enjoyed the confidence of many of the leading merchants of the city is amply attested by the size of the bills she was enabled to run up. She said her husband was a manufacturer's agent, but up to date this martial partner is a mystery. She seemed to have plenty of money at all times. is a mystery at all times.

BIG CHIEFS IN WASHINGTON.

SIOUX WARRIORS OF BENOWN WAITING TO SEE THE GREAT FATHER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BURBAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1891. A party of stalwart Indians leaning against the iron fence of an old fashioned house on Third street attracted a curlous crowd to-day. They are the delegation of Sioux who arrived jesterday

morning. They are not allowed to see general visitors, but they were very glad to meet me and to get the latest copies of the HERALD with the news from the Indian country. The braves present a picture que appearance in their modest quarters. Through the windows, as one approaches, he can see them sitting with their slouched hats on smoking the best brand of cigarettes.

They return the gaze of the crowd which gathers about the house with the apathy characteristic of the Indian, and seem supremely indifferent to their sudden notoriety. They had little to do to-day, and spent most of the forenoon smoking in their quarters. They are looling forward with interest to the council of Tuesday next at the In-terior Department. They expect an important conference with Big Chief Noble, from the St. Louis country, and they intend to insist fully upon their rights.

their rights.

The indians from the other tribes will be here by that time, and all of them will have an opportunity to express their views to the big chief who furnishes them with pork and beet.

Some of the chiefs look very dudish. Their wardrobe was not complete when they arrived here and they were taken to one of the leading clothing stores and rigged out in the latestatyles of read; made suits. Wide trousers, natty cutaways and bright neckiles made them so "stuck on themselves" that they do not like to disrobe even for the night.

This atternoon the party, accompanied by Special

for the night.

This atternoon the party, accompanied by Special Agent Lewis, went to the National Museum and saw the curiosities that are collected there. To morrow will be speat in sight seeing. They will visit the Capitol, the Washington Monument and other points of interest. They make little trips on their own account about the city, as they are very anxious to see everything. They are good observers, and when they resum home they are able to entertain the members of the tribe for days with narratives of what they have seen and heard. The Rev. Mr. Cook, the Episcopal minister who is in charge of a church at Pine kidge and who accompanied the delegation to this city, spent several hours to-day in writing letters for the various members of the delegation to their friends at home.

CARLISLE STUDENTS WERE LOYAL

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. CARLISLE, Pa., Jan. 30, 1891.—Referring to the despatches from Chicago, dated January 26, stating that Lieutenant Chamberlain, of the First artillery. just from Pine Ridge, says the slayer of Lieutenant Casey was a graduate of the Carlisle Indian School, son of a prominent Sioux known as No Water, Captain Pratt says that No Water never had a child at Carlisle and that the Sioux now at the school who know him say that his children have never been in any school. He also says that

n in any school.

o also says that out of 127 former Carlisle
lents now at the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agennis latest information tells that only seven
e with the ghost dancers, that none of them
been killed, and only one, Clayton Brave,

WINTER WEATHER AT PINE RIDGE.

|DY TOLEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. | LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 30, 1891 .- An officer writing from Pine Ridge Agency states that winter has at last set in and that six inches of snow have fallen this week, causing much suffering to both men and horses who are exposed. If the war is over the few troops now there, say the officers, should be withdrawn.

The SUNDAY BERALD has a paper by Shirley Dare showing how consumption

COLONEL HEYWOOD'S PROMOTION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. WATERVILLE, Me., Jan. 30, 1891 .- The news of the appointment by the President of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood to be colonel commandant of the United States Marine Corps in the place of Colonel Charles G. McCawley, retired, was received here with special satisfaction. Colonel Reywood is a Maine boy, born in this city, and the Pine Tree State rejoices in his appointment. He figured conspicuously and honorably in several of the most famous naval engagements in our history, notably when the Cumberland was sunk by the Merrimac and the passage of the batteries at Mobile Bay in the Hartford with Admiral Farragut. He has long been stationed in Washington.

KILLED BY AN EXPLODING LAMP.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30, 1891 .- Mrs. Hector Bradford, seventy-five years old, who lived alone on the Westfield road, was found Wednesday by some of her reighbors lying on the floor of her dwelling. She had been terribly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The burning oil had set fire to the house, but the old lady had succeeded in extinguishing the flamos. She died shortly after she was discovered.

## TARIFF REFORM SURE TO COME.

Prospects That Bills for Free Raw Materials May Be Passed by the Next Congress.

PRESIDENTIAL VETOES EXPECTED.

Mint Director Leech and Mr. Edward Atkinson Before the House Coinage Committee.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT'S CHANCES

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] CORNER FIFTEENIH AND G STREETS, N. W... WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1891.

President Harrison may be the only bulwark left

between the McKinley bill and the people when the next Congress comes to consider the tariff.

The House will be so overwhelmingly for tariff eform that it can pass any measure by the twothirds vote necessary to override the veto. Such a vote as that could hardly be hoped for in the Senate, but it is not impossible that a majority may be secured for moderate measures of tariff reform and that the whole odium of McKinley prices may be placed upon the President through the exercise

of the voto power. The present republican majority in the Senate is 14. This will certainly be reduced to 10 by the election of Governor Hill, of New York, in place of Senator Evarts, and the election of ex-Secretary Vilas, of Wisconsin, in place of Senator Spooner. Kansas has already chosen a Farmers' Alliance Senator who is openly for tariff reform. Illinois and South Dakota are likely to choose Senators of the same sort. If these three vote with the democrats on the tariff question the republican margin will be reduced to four.

Congressman Handsbrough, of North Dakota, has been elected to the Senate by a combination of republican and democratic members, and it is understood that he gave pledges to the democratic members of a liberal policy upon the tariff and other questions. His vote and two of the three which were cast last September by republican Senators against the McKinley bill would turn the scale in the Senate and send a tariff reform measure to the President.

With the imperative demand for tariff reform. which is made by the people of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, it is hardly likely that Senators Plumb, Paddock or Pettigrew would change their position in opposition to McKinleylem for the sake of saving the President. Whatever their position may be upon the tariff in general, they will probably have an opportunity to vote for every moderate measure of reform which they may like.

The House will probably send to the Senate in separate bill propositions to free from tariff taxation most of the raw material of our manufacturers and to reduce duties on many manufactured products. Free wool, free coal, free iron ore, free salt, free lumber, lower woollen duties, lower glass duties, lower iron duties, lower linen duties will each be put upon its own merits, and the repub.

each be put upon its own merits, and the republican Senate, if it proposes to maintain the McKinley bill intact, will have to reject each of these measures for reducing taxation.

If the three republican Senators favor any one of these propositions they will have a chance to support it free from any other entanglements, and they will probably have to choose between supporting some of them or giving place to tariff reform Senators at the end of their terms. President Harrison, too, will have to meet the issue upon each specific measure of reform which passes the two houses and either approve it or lose the support of those in his own party who do approve it.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON TELLS THE HOUSE COM-

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON TELLS THE HOUSE COM-MITTEE WHAT HE ENOWS ABOUT FILVER.

The silver hearings were continued by the House Coinage Committee to-day. Director Leech, of the Mint, was questioned by members of the committee. He said that the exchange value of silver had been kept equal to that of gold because the government would exchange silver for gold. A refusal to do this would injure the credit of the government. The effect of free coinage would be a contraction of the currency, but how long this would

inst he could not tell.

Mr. Edward Atkinson was then examined. He said that credit depended not upon the quantity of money, but the quality. In the business of the world credit was the factor to an extent twenty or thirty times as great as that of actual money. He declared that free coinage would stop credit, which would stop business, as business had already been restricted very largely by the fear of such legislation. By natural selection gold, Mr. Atkinson said, had become the standard the world over, and it could not be helped. Whether you would or not trade was measured by gold, because prices depended upon what the excess exported brought. He shall no theories about their selection of gold; he simply accepted the fact.

He objected to eiter being made a legal tender, because it was in the nature of a forced loan. Al-

He objected to silver being made a legal tender, because it was in the nature of a forced loan. Almost any business man might, however, get on a gold basis by restricting his business, which had already been done to some extent. That would lower wages, and he thought the fear of free coinage legislation had already lowered wages.

Mr. Akkinson gave the following as his view of the recent financial flurry:—The pinch was not due to an actual scarcity of money, but to a scarcity of money in the right place; to a reduction of the bank reserves that obliged the banks to restrict credit. Now, with no more actual money in circulation than six weeks ago, there is an abundance of money and an abundance of redit. He declared, to his certain knowledge, that since the present Free Silver bill was passed by the Senate large transactions, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, had been summarily suspended after being well under way.

ng well under way.
As soon as Mr. Atkinson finished Mr. Bland said that these statements were the same that he had heard for years.

Tuesday was fixed as the next meeting day of the

committee BELIEF THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

BILL WILL SOON PASS THE SENATE. The friends of the International Copyright bill are hopeful that the measure will soon pass the Senate. Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, of New York, who has been one of the most earnest advocates of the bill, tells me it ought to pass with not more than fourteen votes against it. The majority

more than fourteen votes against it. The majority of these will come from the South, notwithstanding the fact that many of its warmest supporters are representatives of that section.

The amendment presented by the lithographers, and which is designed to prevent the manufacture of chromos from foreign works of art, will handicap the bill somewhat, but it is hardly dangerous enough to defeat its passage.

The Copyright bill, it will be remembered, passed the House at the last session under the skilful management of Mr. Simonds, of Connecticut. Its interests in the Senate are championed by Mr. Platt, the junior Senator from the same State.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

New York postmasters appointed:-A. G. Kiltz, Cranberry Creek; D. C. Dicker, Gardiner; G. F. Martin, Gaskill's Corners. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day reported favorably the bill introduced by Mr.

inderson providing for the exploration of Alaska government officials. The bill appropriates by government of the Stophology of the United States Commissioners and the Arilington Hotel, the nominations of the United States Commissioners having been confirmed by the Senate.

confirmed by the Senate.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued an order directing that all persons engaged in quarrying stone on the Cherokee Strip be removed therefrom as intruders. He has further directed that all persons not having proper authority be prevented from entering the Strip on any pretext whatever.

NO RECIPROCITY FOR CANADA. MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 30, 1891 .- The Gazetle, gov-

ernment organ, dealing with the liberal policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, characterizes those Canadians as renegades who have taken up the scheme, which, it says, is possible of success only at the cost of international life. Secretary Blaine and his republican friends are to make a feint of passing through the Lower House of Congress a resolution favoring unrestricted trade with Canada for the purpose of aiding the liberal party in the next campaign, and if the plot succeeds to the extent of unfeating the

Dominion government, then their successors will accept whatever terms Washington chooses to dictate.

CANADA WANTS FREE TRADE. SIR RICHARD CARTWIGHT'S ADDRESS TO THE

BOSTON MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION. Bosrow, Jan. 30, 1891.—The annual banquet of the loston Merchants' Association at the Vendome this evening was only second in brilliancy to that of last year, when ex-President Cleveland and the late Henry W. Grady were the principal speakers. Over two hundred members and guests were present, among the latter being Sir Richard J

Cartwright, opposition leader of the Canadian Parliament; Rufus B. Builock, president of the Atlanta, Ga., Chamber of Commerce; Colonel S. A. Whit-

liament; Rufus B. Bullocs, president of the Atlants, Ga., Chamber of Commerce; Colonel S. A. Whitfield, First Assistant Postmaster General, and Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney General of Nova Scotia. Henry H. Sprague, of the Senate, and Speaker William E. Barrett, of the House of Representatives; represented the Commonwealth in the absence of Governor Russell, and Chairman Carrath, of the Beard of Aldermen, represented Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr., of this city.

Sir Richard J. Cartwright was then introduced in a brisf speech by President Lane as one who had studied reciprocity or years and was the best Canadian authority on the subject. He made the principal speech of the evening. Among other things he said:

"As to the advantages of FREE TRADE,

"As to the advantages which perfect free trade with the United States would confer on Canada, it is not necessary for me to speak here. It is pretty certain you all entertain a wholesome belief that it would be a very fine thing for Canada, and I will not dispute the fact—on the contrary, I recognize it fully and frankly. Only wille I admit it will be a good thing for you. Mr. Chairman, there ought to be very little difficulty in convincing an assemblage of educated and civilized men that perfect freedom of intercourse throughout the length and breatth of North America and between two countres inhabited montly by men of the same race and tongue, extending alongside each other for 3,000 miles and only separated by an imaginary boundary line, must be of advantage to both, and in former times this would hardly have been seriously disputed.

"But of late, sir, there has been a curious inversion of itleas. The old doctrine, of which I confess myself an humble believer, was that all true commore was a mutually profitable exchange by which both parties bounded, and that the fewer obstacles between such exchange the richer the world would be, and for that reason that every invention which cheapened freight or made transit more rapid was a gain to all humanity—nor do I know any nat

both.

THE NEW REACTIONARIES.

"But there is a new, or rather, perhaps, a resotionary school, which has lately arisen among us
and which has had a good many influential partisans
in both countries, the chief article of whose creed
is that commerce is industrial war—that one
man (or one nation) can gain nothing except at
another man's loss—that just as fast as you build
railroads and construct tunnels and bridge rivers
and find out inventions to cheapen freight and
make intercourse easy on the one hand—so with
the other you should erect a wall of hostile tariffs
to make exchange unprofitable, and that the
ideally perfect State would be one in which you
did business with nobody and nobody did business with you.

"There are many among us who have long
thought that the time has well nigh come to head
completely the great breach which took place 120
years ago between England and her greatest offspring. We entertain no idle visions of political
reunion or of a vast Angio Saxon Empire, but we THE NEW REACTIONARIES.

spring. We entertain no idle visions of political reunion or of a vast Anglo Saxon Empire, but we do think that on certain conditions and for certain common objects a firm and cordial siliance might well be created between the several nations which speak the English tongue, which should, humanly speaking, make it impossible that they should ever again come into hostile conflict, and we have further ventured to hope that the peculiar position of Canada, especially if close trade relations were established between her and you, might enable her to play some part in bringing about this censummation."

In to-day's EVENING TELEGRAM will be found an account of the Sketch Club and its industrious members, with specimens of the pretty drawings submitted in competitions.

AN IMPORTANT ARMY CHANGE.

PINE BIDGE AND BOSEBUD AGENCIES TRANS FERRED TO GENERAL BROOKE'S COMMAND. FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Hebald Burray, Corner Fifteenth and G Streets, N. W., Washington, Jan. 30, 1891.

An important change in the military jurisdiction of the territory of the late Indian troubles has been decided upon by the President. The change consists of the transfer of all that portion of the State of South Dacota lying south of the 44th parallel of north latitude, now in the Department of

allel of north latitude, now in the Department of Dakots, to the Department of the Platte, General John R. Brooke commanding.

The significance of this change is that General Brooke is given direct control of all the troops surrounding the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, while horectore his jurisdiction extended only to those troops at Forts Niobrara and Robinson and other minor posts to the south of the two agencies. This transfer of jurisdiction from General Ruger to General Brooke is not a reflection on the former, but is made because the latter has his headquarters nearer the territory needing watching, and the largest posts under his command—Forts Robinson, Niobrara and Bouglass—are the most accessible to the two agencies.

Niobrava and Bouglass—are the most accessible to the two agencies.

ARMY CROERS.

Captain W. G. Wedemeyer, Sixteenth infantry, having been reported by an examining board as physically incapacitated for active service, the leave of absence granted him is extended until further orders. The following named officers, recently appointed in the Signal Corps, will continue on duty in the office of the other signal officer in this city.—Major Henry H. C. Dunwoody and Captain Richard E. Thompson. Captain Thompson will remain on duty as a member of the Board of Officers appointed in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Lea Febiger, Twenty-toird infantry, is extended one month. Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieutenant J. N. Glass, Sixth cavairy. Captain William Stephenson, assistant sur; con, will proceed without delay from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty.

The following named young men have been appointed cadets at the United States Military Academy from New York:—J. H. Laggett, Thirty-third district, and H. B. Seely, Eleventh district.

THE CHARLESTON TO GO TO CHILL

NO OTHER SHIP BEING AVAILABLE THE FLAG-SHIP OF THE PACIFIC WILL BE SENT. FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

HERALD BURRAU,
CORNER FIFTMENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1891.

The continued alarming condition of adairs in Chili has forced our Navy and State Department authorities to the conclusion that an American man-of-war must be sent at once to those waters for the protection of our interests. The matter has been allowed to drag along for several days in the belief that the troubles would calm down, but the reports to-day showing that fighting is now going on put a more serious aspect on the case. It is now high time that a vessel was carroute there, and as it has become evident that the San Francisco cannot get away from the Pacific coast for at least another menth, chiefly because her ammunition cannot be procured, the officials have reached the conclusion that the Charleston is the only vessel available for this purpose, and the probabilities are that she will proceed direct to Chili after landing the remains of King Ralakaua. There is also some take of sending the Mohiean, now at Honoluin, with her, but this could not well be done until the iroquois had returned there from Samoa.

Recently sensational stories of insubordination and almost "open muting" on the part of the naval apprentices on Coaster's Harbor Island, at Newport, R. I., have been sent out from there. There is the best of authority for stating that these reports are false. A naval officer writes that they are the product of mailcousness. It is now high time that a vessel was en

NAVY ORDERS AND NOTES.

Washington, Jan. 80, 1891 .- Lieutenant E. H. Gheen has been detached from duty at Munhall, Pa., and ordered as inspector of steel at Thurlow, Lieutenant C. C. Rogers and Ensign John Hood have been ordered to examination for promotion; Ensign E. W. Eberle to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard; Lieutenant W. G. Hannum to special duty at littsburg as steel inspector. Lieutenant John Downs has been placed on the retired list.

The torpedo boat Cushing has arrived at Wash-

ington.
The Navy Department is informed that the engines of the gunboat Concord developed 3,804.529 horse power on her recent trust trip, being 4.529 horse power in excess of the contract require-ments. This will give the contractors a bonus of

\$457.90.

Senator Dolph yesterday proposed an emendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, making an appropriation of \$500,000 for the maintenance of a coaling and repair station for the use of naval vessels on the Pearl River, Hawaii Island.

## TAMMANY BRAVES IN LINE FOR 1891.

They Adopt Resolutions Denouncing the Force Bill and Demanding a New Census

EAGER FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

Mayor Grant's Administration Commended and the Action of the Legislature in Making Governor Hill a Senator Indorsed.

The Tammany Hall General Committee for 1891 assembled in the Wigwam for the first time last night. Every reat in the spacious hall and boxes was filled, and many of the braves were glad to get standing room in the rear.

Thomas F. Gilroy called the meeting to order and in a brief speech introduced General John Cochrane as temporary chairman. John B. McGoldrick and Joel O. Etovens were named as segretaries. The veteran chairman of the General Committee, General Cochrane, received quite an ovation as he

ascended the rostrum. Each of the districts presented their credentials the leader of each walking forward with his document to the restrum. Applause followed each announcement, but particular demonstrations were made at the mention of the names of Register Fitzgerald, Police Commissioner James J. Martin, William J. McKenna, Commissioner Thomas F. Gilroy, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, Bernard F. Martin, Edward Hagen and the new leader, Patrick Keenan.

NEW LAMBS IN THE FOLD. Among the new converts who were warmly reseived into the new camp were Joseph L McKeon, 'Fatty" Walsh, Mark Lanigan, Justice John J. Ryan, ex-Assemblyman Brennan, ex-Countles Leader M. J. Sharkey, Judge Goldfogle, Alderman Claney, ex-Alderman "Pat" Farley, ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford, Congressman Amos J. Cummings Commissioner Anthony Elokhoff, Judge Joseph Newberger, Alderman William Talt, M. J. Mutqueen, M. B. Brown, ex-Comptroller E. V. Losw, George W. Cregier, James W. Boyle, Adolph L. Sanger and Conrad Smith.

Chairman Cochrane appointed a committee, one from each district, on organization and another committee on resolutions, who were called upon to retire and deliberate. The Organization Committee renominated the

same officers for the ensuing year as those of 1890, with General John Cochrane at the head.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Congressman John R. Fellows, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions made a report congratulating the people of the State and nation on the recent democratic victories as emphasizing the desire of the people for tariff reform and the repudiation of the scheming republicans to pass the odious Force bill.

"Should this infamous bill become a law," says the resolutions, "we call upon the democratic members of the Legislature to withhold any appropriation for the World's Fair."

The Legislature is also commended for electing Governor David B. Hill to the Senate, as is also the administration of local affairs by Mayor Grant. The resolutions then say:

We denounce the manner of taking the late federal coass as a conspiracy on the part of the federal sutherities to cheat the State of New York sut of its proper representation in Congress and in the Electoral College by means of a false yount in the large cities of the State, in the city of New York alone the frandulent census being two bundred thousand short of the actual population.

We condemn the action of the republican Congress. with General John Cochrane at the head.

condemn the action of the republican Congress, especially of the two republican Senators from talls, in opposing for partisan reasons only the proposed ideneit which gave to the State of New York as administration of the people of the State is indeer the franchient census, identical an enumeration of the people of this State is just reapportionment, as resulted by the constitution where the state is the state of the s

ef the people and promote the maintenance of law and order.

Colonel fellows speaks.

Cries of "Platform!" induced the Colonel to go upon the stage and speak upon the issues voiced in his resolutions. Picking up the "Force and Fraud bill," as he called it, first, the speaker said the country was never in such danger of civil strifts since the firing upon Fort Sumter. It was simply a measure, he said, to perpetuate the power of the republican party, and was now urged by the minority Representatives of the people, who now had a controlling voice. As to rapid transit, only those living in the upper district could fully realize its benefits. It meant still more, though—it meant the addition of hundreds of millions of dollars to the city's wealth. As to the merits of the bill just passed at Albany, it was identical with the bill introduced by Senator Ives last year. The bill had its ornin, no matter what republicans might say, in democratic brains, as sisted by the democratic sirength and the will of the people this year, and was to be signed by democratic Governor.

Going back to the Force bill Colonel Fellows said that if the bill was passed and an attempt made to enforce it revolution, bloodshed and civil strift would be witnessed throughout the land.

The SUNDAY HERALD will portray something of the magnificence in which our eight thousand dollar Police Justices manage to live.

CLEVELAND AND HILL MAY MEET. THEY ARE TO DE THE GUESTS OF SENATOR BROWN THIS EVENING.

The members of the Manhattan Club are some what exercised over the probable meeting of ex President Grover Cleveland and Governor Hill in the club house to-night. Senator William L. Brown is to give a dinner to the governors of the club and a few special friends, and among the latter are Mr. Cleveland and Governor Hill.

Hermann Celrichs and Commissioner J. Sargen Cram undertook the task and limited the invitations to thirty-two. The guests will assemble in the library and face each other about a huge circular table that is amply proportioned to meet the cular table that is amply proportioned to meet the occasion.

The head of the table is reserved for the Senator, and on his right and left will be seated Governor Hill and Lieutenant Governor Jones. Directly opposite the host is the seat reserved for ex-President Cloveland. No toasts are proposed and consequently there will be no set speeches.

Mr. Cleveland and Governor Hill have written letters of acceptance, and it is expected they will botk be prosent.

Senator Brown announced his intention of giving

the dinner some time ago, and he requested the

House Committee to attend to the arrangements.

REPUBLICAN FACTION FIGHTS. The committee appointed by Chairman Church of the Republican County Committee to investigate the troubles in the Fifth and Thirteenth districts

organized yesterday with James F. Blanchard in the chair. Sherman Evarts, from the Sixteenth district, was elected secretary. It was decaded to put off the investigation unti-next Wednesday, at the rooms of the Eleventh District Republican organization, corner of Broad-way and Thirty-fourth street. The troubles of the Thirteenth District will be taken up first. Unti-the difficulties of the fighting districts are adhe difficulties of the county Committee cannot meet to or

COMING CANADIAN ELECTIONS. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 30, 1891 .- Excitement over the

prospective election still continues. Every train brings frosh arrivals from the lower provinces and the west. Frederick Nichols, secretary of the Manufacturors' Association, is here, and so are leading contractors and other government sup-porters. A rumor is gaining ground that Sir charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilloy will re-ents: the Cabinet at the earliest opportunity.

A SINGLE TAX R TO OPPOSE SIR JOHN. [SY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD ]

KINGSTON, Jan. 30, 1891 .- Major Edwards, pro fessor in the Royal Military College, will oppose sir John Macdonald at the coming elections here Mr. Edwards' programme is single tax, free trade universal softrage, State railways and death to all monopolies.